

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY.....OCTOBER 31, 1864.

To the People of Kentucky—Some Facts for their Consideration.

We would urge every man in Kentucky to read the article we here append. It is from the pen of E. D. Mansfield, Esq., and appeared in the Cincinnati Gazette of October 27. The facts stated are true, beyond any successful controversy.

It is not probable that the vote of Kentucky will be important in the decision of the Presidential question. But it is important to every honest, well-meaning citizen of Kentucky that he should take that position before his country and posterity which he intends to take, and which he is willing to abide by. All the States of the Republic have some peculiar interest. These particular interests should, within reasonable limits, be respected. Even in regard to the extreme South they should be respected; and it was only when that section determined on extending its peculiar interests and doctrines over the whole territory of the United States that there was any difficulty.

Kentucky had with this extreme South a common interest in slavery. Because of this fact the South claimed Kentucky as a party to the rebellion. Her people were divided in opinion, overrun with armies and is even now made a scene of robbery and murder by highwaymen, under the name of guerrillas.

From this scene of civil and military misfortune what can save her? Is she to continue to be crushed between the upper and nether millstones? The only power on earth to save her is the Government of the United States. But against this Government the whole power of the rebellion (including thousands of Kentucky's own sons) is engaged. It is a question of life or death. It is one which has but two sides; and it is wholly impossible to avoid being on one or the other. You are either for maintaining this Government in full force over this whole country, or you are against it. You have a right to be on either, but you cannot be on both. This is a case which admits of no compromise whatever.

The war is a fact—representative of all the questions, interests and opinions of any importance—or the nature's duties, and destiny of this Government. If the theory of Southern politicians is true, that the States can arrest the functions of the Government at their pleasure, and that slavery is a divine institution, on the same level with marriage and family government—for these are the exact doctrines of the South—the days of this Republic will be as brief as those of any which Greece or Italy produced. They will be much briefer, for no Republic on earth hastened to an untimely end at the speed with which this will, if a rebellion, founded on such ideas, is successful. You can only be on one side of this question. Whatever side you are on, we do not now seek to change your real settled opinions. What we want you to do is to take, in fact, the side you intend to take and stand by for all time. You ask why should this be doubted? Are we not intelligent people? Assuredly you are. But the hurry of events, and the multiplicity of facts is so great, that any one may be excused for not remembering them in order. We are now about to call your attention to a Kentucky record, and only a Kentucky record. You are asked in Kentucky to vote for General McClellan as President. We have no time to discuss his utter unfitness for such a place. Your minds have been turned from that to the discussion of the war. Well then, McClellan was nominated on the Chicago platform. That platform asserts, first, that the war is "failure," and second, that there ought to be an immediate "cessation of hostilities." Now, you observe that neither General McClellan nor Mr. Pendleton have denied one word of that platform—not a word of it. General McClellan indeed says he is for war for the Union, but denies no word of the platform; and a cessation of hostilities is his mode of carrying on war. The rebels will ask for no longer cessation of hostilities than he made at Manassas and Antietam. At any rate, candidates are the creatures of their parties, and no man should be either asked or trusted to betray his friends.

Now to the Kentucky Record. What have you Kentuckians done about this Chicago platform, and what are you expected to do? Kentuckians, don't you know that this Chicago platform originated in Kentucky, and that you have voted upon and decided it? Don't you know that? The fact is, the whole case arose in Kentucky. You decided it, and you are now required, by some of your leaders, to reverse that decision. Have you really changed your minds, or can these men make you do what you do not intend to do? Let us see. Here is the Record: On Thursday night, January 29th, 1863, there was a meeting of so-called "Democratic members of the Legislature of Kentucky." Johnson, of Scott county, was President, and Bush, of Hancock, Secretary. Grover (we believe from Owen) moved a set of resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The preamble accused the Administration of every conceivable wrong, outrage and usurpation, couched in language so violent and bombastic that Mr. Grover proved his legitimate descent from the great orators of the South. The main points of the resolutions were, that Lincoln's proclamations of September, 1862, and January, 1863, were not warranted by any code, civil or military, and "not to be submitted to by a people jealous of their liberties," and second, that Kentucky will unite with the "Democracy of the Northern States" in bringing about a speedy termination of the war, and for this end "we insist upon a suspension of hostilities and an armistice, to enable the belligerents to agree upon terms of peace." There you have the Chicago Platform, almost in its very words. This is a strange coincidence, but no stranger than that the same tree should have the same leaves. All these proceedings had one common origin. That origin was Jefferson Davis and the rebel Government. The rebels know very well that they cannot continue the war much longer, and that all the talk about fighting on without their towns and keeping up guerrillas is idle talk. They don't want to submit; and if they do not, they will be destroyed. To avoid either of these they got up the scheme of an armistice, cessation of hostilities, a National Convention and a compromise, which if the Democratic Party can prevail, they think can be gradually brought about. This was their scheme, and no one with his eyes open can doubt it. Events and facts on every hand prove it. The communications of the rebel Government with their friends in the loyal States, is perfect and frequent. Vallandigham announced the same thing in substance. Clay, Holcomb and Sanders went to Niagara to perfect the ar-

rangements with the Chicago Convention. But the most convincing fact is the course of the secessionists in England. They not only heard of his scheme, (receiving it, doubtless, directly from the rebels at Richmond,) but believed it would be successful so far that they conducted commercial and financial affairs on that assumption, till they began to find out their mistake, and suffer the consequences. England will suffer terribly for her faith in Southern rebels. Let it be so. If men will side with crime and evil, the retributions of Providence will sooner or later overtake them. Let us proceed. Chicago (in spirit full of treason) accepted the rebel scheme, and with it accepted a Kentucky delegation of the Democratic party, which met at Frankfort, 29th of January, 1863, and accepted their platform, proposed by Grover, and unanimously adopted, and said 29th of January by said "Democratic party," that there should be "a suspension of hostilities," &c., &c. Such was the origin of the Chicago platform; and such the action of the Chicago Convention, and such the principles of which Gen. McClellan is to be the representative. Now let us go back to the Kentucky record, and see what Kentucky did in the matter. The meeting at Frankfort, called a Convention to meet on the 18th of February, nominate candidates, appoint Commissioners, &c. When the Convention met—Col. Gilbert commanding the United States military forces—dispersed the Convention as disloyal and traitorous. It must be remarked that the original meeting had denounced the taking of "h" and "o" and other provoker for the army. On the receipt of this intelligence, Mr. Powell, the "Democratic" Senator from Kentucky flushed with "Democratic victories" in Ohio, New York, New Jersey, &c., denounced this proceeding of a "satrap of power." He declared that "nineteen-twentieths" of the Democratic people were for peace, and that these resolutions exhibited their opinions. He wanted the resolutions to go on record as a monument vindicating these true lovers of constitutional liberty. It was upon this occasion that Senator Wilson, of Mass., instantly rose and said: "I do desire to have it go upon the enduring records of the country, for these records will bear to all coming generations the damning evidence, the men who conceived that address, (the Frankfort Resolutions) the men who penned that address, and the men who signed that address, and the men who applaud that address, are traitors to their country and its democratic institutions." Such were the proceedings, so far, on the Frankfort Resolutions; that is the original of the Chicago platform. Let us now see what Kentucky did further.

Unable to have their secession Convention, the same set of persons put forth Chas. A. Wickliffe as their candidate for Governor. The Union Convention nominated Thos. E. Bramlette, for Governor, and he was elected by some 50,000 majority. That was the verdict of the people of Kentucky on the Chicago platform in 1863. You will remember that Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation had been issued months before that election, and that Kentucky acted with full knowledge of every fact which now exists.

You will next remark that since that time it has pleased the Louisville Journal, Mr. Bramlette, Mr. Jacob, and various other persons, whom you were accustomed to consider as Union men, to turn their coats and come out with a Democratic jacket; and not only that but a jacket cut according to the pattern of Grover's resolutions, January 29, 1863, that is, the Chicago platform of 1864. It is of no consequence what the motive was; whether a love of slavery, a love of the "Constitution as it is," or an ambitious desire to make Kentucky a sort of stepping stone for the march of armies, parties and resolutions. There is the fact. They sat down at Chicago, chided by jowl with the secessionists of January 29th, 1863, and they expect you, people of Kentucky, to jump over the fence with them! They expect you to stand on the same platform, to-day, which you rejected with scorn and contempt in 1863! Is that your intention? Are you really the pretty little lambs who must follow the bellwethers wherever they lead? And will you tell the gallant soldiers of Kentucky that you are for a "cessation of hostilities," leaving the blood and bones of your loved dead in a foreign land? Leaving widows and orphans to seek the remains of their husbands under a rebel flag and in a rebel land? That is what your "Conservative" leaders in Kentucky would have you do. They want you to leave your dead in a foreign land; to see the flag of rebels floated in your face, and hear Georgia and South Carolina (as they did in 1828) again resolving that they will buy no Kentucky hogs and hemp. We don't much wonder at their rejecting the hemp, for it is a dangerous article to them.

People of Kentucky! what can these "conservatives" be after that they want you to turn your coats and fence the people to follow them? We know nothing of motives, but professedly they are afraid of losing slave property and getting negro equality. Well, suppose, Kentuckians, you begin an inquiry how many people in Kentucky are interested in slaves, and how much you are to lose by their getting drafted or running off? For, observe, Mr. Lincoln's proclamation don't touch slaves in Kentucky. In 1850 there were 38,000 persons in Kentucky who held slaves, of whom only 28,000 held more than one—that is, were really interested in slave property. Of these, many were women and orphans; very many more have gone into the rebel army and territory. It will be a very large estimate to say that 20,000 voters in Kentucky are in any way interested in the preservation of slavery. Many of them are loyal men, not inclined to preserve slavery at the expense of their country. It comes, then, to this: that the "conservatives" of Kentucky want the great body of free, independent voters in Kentucky to oppose the Administration; adopt the Chicago platform; make a "cessation of hostilities"; acknowledge the independence of the rebel Confederacy, and curse Kentucky in future years, as she has been cursed in all the past, that they may serve the interests of a few slaveholders. That is the whole story of "conservative" politics, all told. Is that what you intend, to do, people of Kentucky? Do it, and posterity will never thank you for any noble part in preserving the Union and Liberty of your country. We are building monuments now on which undying epitaphs will be written. Shall it be said of us that we took part with those who would perpetuate fitters for the human race? Would you keep Kentucky far behind her sister States? Then follow these "conservative" gentlemen. Morrow, Oct. 25th. E. D. M.

The military style of dress is to be the ladies only wear the coming season. They are to have tight sleeves, coat tails, tague jackets, and even epaulets. In short, they are to dress as nearly alike the gentlemen as possible, provided the gentlemen be dressed *a la militaire*, the only exception being unmentionables.

Train on the Track!

Gen. Francis Train made a speech at Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, October 22, to an audience of about four thousand, which was all that could be crowded into the hall. Train was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and has been on intimate terms with the Democratic leaders, but having concluded that the whole Democratic concern was against the country, he is now bombarding the gunboat party. We make the following extracts:

I went to Chicago, you know. I think my sentiments are pretty well known by this time. I went to Washington to get the Convention postponed, and succeeded. They had packed the cards around McClellan, and I went to New York, and there they said "no." I went to Washington and got Cox and forty-four of these Democrats to sign a paper in favor of a postponement of the Convention. Belmont still refused. I then went to Thomas B. Florence who was really the Chairman of the Committee, as Belmont was simply one of the bolters at Baltimore. The "writing was on the wall" now, and the Convention was postponed.

I went to Nebraska and was appointed a delegate from that territory to the Convention. I then saw Saunders and Clay and Tucker. I wanted to know what their terms were, and then I went to Chicago. The delegates were for McClellan, but I could see no difference between Lincoln and McClellan. I did not see where McClellan had the advantage of Lincoln, as he had advised him to do what he was censured for. I take the stump speeches of the Democrats, at Chicago, against Lincoln, and will apply every one of them to McClellan. [Cheers.] They talk about illegal arrests. Who introduced them, it is not McClellan in Maryland?

They talk about the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. I ask who ordered the suspension of the writ in the case of Judge Carmichael? You talk about a draft! Who recommended it? Look at McClellan's letter of the 7th of July when he was for emancipation as a "military necessity."

Yes, I saw that this "Democratic" party was simply after the public plunder. [Laughter and cheers] I saw that "the cohesive power of public plunder" would be too much for them. If these Republicans, with their limited knowledge of the affairs of State, could manage to steal so much in so short a time, for God's sake what could we do who have had so much more experience. [Laughter and cheers]

I will tell you who were my candidates. My candidates were the army and the navy. [Cheers.] My platform was to drive the French out of Mexico and England off the sea. [Cheers.] I said that my candidate was the man who had, at the commencement of the war, telegraphed to New Orleans, "if any many hauls down the American flag shoot him down." [Cheers.] My Vice President was the navy. I want a better man than that "Old Salamander," who chained himself to the masthead as he went into Mobile Bay. [Cheers.] This, these Democrats said, we won't do. Then it was that I saw treason. George B. McClellan is simply the chattel of Sam Barlow, and Sam Barlow is the mere chattel of August Belmont, and Belmont is the agent of the Rothschilds, who are the agents of the Confederates Government in England. [Cheers.] They are going on sending money through these agencies, to try to carry the State of Pennsylvania against you. [Cheers.] Ward told me to go to some one else, and also that they were going to have a meeting at Harrisburg. I went to Drexel, and he sent me to Mr. Childs, the publisher, but they could not move. They were afraid of the Rothschilds! There is no individuality among any of these men. They simply sneeze when Belmont takes a pinch of snuff. I went to New York and saw Belmont. He said, "We have got Pennsylvania." I have got letters from all parts of the State. [Laughs.] And yet I could see far enough in the future to know that he could not carry Pennsylvania by 50,000 shot. [Cheers.] I don't believe it.

Mr. Train drew an amusing caricature of the two candidates, represented by trains of cars—the Lincoln train carrying everything while the two-horse team of McClellan is left at Jersey.

I think there ought to be a large minority in the country. It is our safety. Now there don't seem to be a minority in the Union! I think McClellan should be satisfied with Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio, but he seems determined to carry all his friends with him. He is like the Irishman who was asked to buy a truck. "And what for?" "To put your clothes in," said the store-keeper. "What, and gnaked?" [Laughter.] I recommend Mr. McClellan to buy a truck.

Mr. Train desired to say a few words on the subject of State rights or State sovereignty. Of all things this doctrine, as laid down by the leaders of what has assumed the name of Democratic party, is the most absurd. Individuals make families, families make up the towns, towns make up the counties, counties make States, and States make up the Union, and the Union has a flag, and a contract called a Constitution, which delegates their State sovereignty and rights to that Constitution and that flag. No State has a right to coin money, no State has a right to pass laws, to levy taxes on imports; no State has a right to do anything that is not consistent with the great Constitution of the country; that document is the supreme law of the land. [Great applause.] No State has under that Constitution any right to alter that Constitution except by a convention of two-thirds of the people; and yet the South when Ft. Sumter was fired upon, dispensed with that letter formally. Yet there are men in the North who are blind enough to follow the lead of August Belmont, the agent of the Rothschilds, and say they were right.

There are two parties—one that rejoices when our army captures forty-three pieces of artillery—[cheers]—the other drop their heads in despondency, or swear a lie. [Laughter and applause.] There are two parties—one puts up gold, when up goes the price of everything else; and the other is a party that believes success in our army will bring down the price of gold. [Applause.] There are men constantly hoping for reverses in our armies, that they may put up the price of gold in order to elect McClellan. Yet these men ask the poor man to vote for them. He would not say that the Democratic party was composed of traitors, but he well knew the leaders of that party are traitors to it, and are selling it out as sheep are sold in the shambles. [Applause.] He stood here as the representative of the people, not of a party or part of a party, and we say down with the politicians and up with the people. [Tremendous applause from all parts of the room.] We will never save the country by letting such politicians rule as Belmont, the agent of the Rothschilds of England. [Applause.] He had said that in the case of the riot in New York, the voice of the people there was the voice of the devil. [Laughter and applause.]

Resolved, In order to please the Trimmer War candidate, we have War.

Resolved, In order to please the Trimmer Peace candidate, we have peace.

Resolved, In order to please all, that the war goes on until we get in. [Laughter.] At the same time it reminded me of a little story, wherein it is related that it was

Resolved, That we have a new jail.

Resolved, That the new jail stands where the old jail stood.

Resolved, That the old jail be not removed until the new jail be built. [Laughter.]

They nominated McClellan. They then came to me and said: "You'll join us?" I told them not much. They had got them all. It was a big cheese and had been four years toasting, and it is seldom you get so many wharf rats in one box as they did at this Convention. [Laughter.] I came back to New York, and the only noise along the route I heard was the rattle of the cars, which seemed to say, "McClellan!" "McClellan!" and they tortured that into cheers for their candidate. [Laughter.]

I came to New York and the Regency offered me a seat in the cabinet. I told them I knew of forty one appointments already. I told them that I recollect that upon another occasion an individual offered vast possessions, when the devil did not own a potato patch. [Laughter.] And when they gave cheers for McClellan, it reminded me of a whist at a funeral. When Mr. Hall, the chairman of the Philadelphia committee to write to Mr. Train, to stump the State, wrote to me, I said:

"Chicago Nomination—Positive Boil."

"October Elections—Comparative Boiler."

"November Elections—Superlative, Burst."

—The military style of dress is to be the ladies only wear the coming season. They are to have tight sleeves, coat tails, tague jackets, and even epaulets. In short, they are to dress as nearly alike the gentlemen as possible, provided the gentlemen be dressed *a la militaire*, the only exception being unmentionables.

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I also said:

ED.
November 8th, 1864.
The Democratic Party.
Disease—Party on the Brain.

I told these men they could not carry a State, and I sincerely believe that McClellan will not get one electoral vote. [Cheers.] I came here and was surprised to find that you had a distinction in your vote—a soldiers vote and a home vote. That idea is fatal to success. Who started the idea? Are the soldiers nobodies that they should not be included in the "home" vote? When you sent your despachés over the country, why didn't you say, "we have given 15,000 or 20,000 against McClellan?" [Cheers.] I believe this distinction is nothing but a matter of betting between you men. But you have no right to bet when the country may be dying. [Cheers.]

You must be in earnest. I have never seen such a position as that occupied by the Democratic party to day. Once the Democratic party had principles. If there was a war in Hungary, the party decided which side they were on. If there was a war anywhere over the world, the Democratic party had opinions; but for once they don't know, when there is a great rebellion in our own country, which side they are on! I would like to know where McClellan is, and where the Democratic party is. McClellan is nothing but a political trickster. His letter is neither war nor peace. It is neither white nor black. It is neither male nor female. It is a political eunuch, and there is nothing more of it.

I don't know what these men meant, but I went to them, and they promised me that if Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania went against them they would withdraw McClellan for Dix. I knew the loyal people would have gone for a loyal man, and that Mr. Lincoln himself would have gone for him, in order to save the country. [Cheers.] Mr. Ward (Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania) telegraphed that the Democrats had carried Pennsylvania by thirty thousand majority. [Laughter.] I afterward went to Mr. Ward and told him to call the Pennsylvania delegation together, in order to have the Convention reasonable. "What can I do?" says he. I said, "Call the Convention." He said, "It is too late—there is no time." Then I said, "If you don't do it I will stomp the State of Pennsylvania against you." [Cheers.] Ward told me to go to some one else, and also that they were going to have a meeting at Harrisburg. I went to Drexel, and he sent me to Mr. Childs, the publisher, but they could not move. They were afraid of the Rothschilds! There is no individuality among any of these men. They simply sneeze when Belmont takes a pinch of snuff. I went to New York and saw Belmont. He said, "We have got Pennsylvania." I have got letters from all parts of the State. [Laughs.] And yet I could see far enough in the future to know that he could not carry Pennsylvania by 50,000 shot. [Cheers.] I don't believe it.

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THE COMMONWEALTH
FRANKFORT.
MONDAY.....OCTOBER 31, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON.
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co

District Electors.

First District—N. R. BLACK.
Second District—Ed. R. WEIR.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

By the President of the United States of America.

It has pleased ALMIGHTY GOD to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His guardian care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. It has also pleased our HEAVENLY FATHER to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps and our sailors on the seas with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our workmen in every department of industry with abundant reward. Moreover, He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hope of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the LAST THURSDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT as a day which I desire to be observed by my fellow citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to ALMIGHTY GOD, the benevolent CREATOR and RULER OF THE UNIVERSE; and I do further recommend to my fellow citizens aforesaid, that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the GREAT DISPENSER OF EVENTS for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union and harmony throughout the land, which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Union Mass Meeting at Frankfort, Kentucky.

On Thursday, November 3, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., and also at night, there will be held in Frankfort Ky., a grand Union Mass Meeting by the friends of the Government, to which the loyal people of all parts of Kentucky are cordially invited.

The following eminent men are among the speakers invited, and expected to be present and address the assembled people on that occasion, viz:

Governor Morton, Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Curtis F. Burnam, Hon. Green Clay Smith, Col. W. S. Rankin, Hon. Henry R. Weir, Governor John Brough, Hon. S. P. Chase, Schuyler Colfax, Charles Anderson, William R. Kinney, Hon. Lucien Anderson, W. W. Trimble, Judge Goodloe, M. L. Rice, Hon. Mr. Randall, Hon. Jas. F. Buckner, and Gen. S. S. Fry.

The loyal ladies and gentlemen of the surrounding counties of Shelby, Anderson, Fayette, Woodford, Owen, Henry, Boyle, Mercer, Jessamine, Oldham, Scott and Harrison, are especially urged to attend this reunion, as they can do so with but little inconvenience or expense.

Let us carry the Capital of our State for the Union ticket; we ought to do so, and there are good reasons for believing that by a vigorous campaign we can do so. Our ranks are daily increasing, while the enemies of the Government are daily diminishing. One more charge, and the victory is ours.

On the 24th October, the opponents of the New Constitution of Maryland, just adopted by a vote of the people of that State, applied to the Superior Court of Baltimore for a mandamus, directing Governor Bradford to throw out the vote of the soldiers on the New Constitution. The petition was refused, and the case was carried to the Court of Appeals. The soldiers don't vote anywhere, to suit the Copperheads, and hence the efforts to prevent them from voting at all. The Copperheads are equally opposed to their fighting, and hence they rejoice in military disasters. But they have had nothing in this line to rejoice over, lately.

The New York Daily News appeals in the most piteous manner to Gen. McClellan to publish a few brief words repudiating the explanation he gives the Chicago platform in his letter of acceptance. The News says, political candor, honesty and integrity, and the best interests of the Democratic party, require that Gen. McClellan shall do so!

Guerrillas Around.

Is he the same pure Christian. About the middle of May, 1864, the following appeared as an editorial article in the Louisville Journal:

A very able and distinguished military man, an honest citizen of Kentucky, left the State at the beginning of the rebellion, and accepted a high position in the Confederate service. He is in that service now. He has a family in Kentucky, and of course he has no means of supporting it. His family must necessarily depend on its own exertions. His eldest son, a young married man of fine intelligence, a pure Christian, and a gentleman amply competent to fill in the best manner a situation as a clerk in any house of business, desires and needs such a situation. He cannot support his family without a salary of a hundred dollars per month.

Now, if any individual or firm wishes the services of such a true young gentleman, as we have mentioned, let the application be made to us, or to the first three letters of the alphabet, to our care, or at the postoffice.

In the Journal of October 27, 1864, the following editorial appeared. Is the chief personage referred to in each article the same pure Christian?

AFFAIRS IN HENRY COUNTY—AN OUTRAGE.—It appears to be the general impression, that the guerrillas have departed from Henry county, and no trouble from plundering bands is now experienced by the citizens. We are informed that this is a mistake. There is no doubt that Jesse and a portion of his men have left for "parts unknown," yet the country is still overrun by thieving gangs. There are said to be some two hundred men scattered throughout that section of the country engaged in acts of pillage, who acknowledge John Marshall as their chief. It is believed in Newcastle that Jesse's sudden departure from the State was caused by Colonel Giltner, of the rebel army, who was commissioned by General Forrest to look after rebel bands in Kentucky, and urge upon them the necessity of joining the Confederate forces at the front without delay. In all probability we will not hear of Jesse's exploits in the State again for some time.

He is moving with the evident intention of joining Forrest, and, perhaps, by that time, is south of the Tennessee river. John Marshall is surrounded by a set of desperadoes, and he is a disgrace to the name he bears. Last week he was guilty of one of those barbarous acts that belong to a darker age. A gentleman in Henry county, by the name of Thomas, had employed several negroes to cut up his corn. A general justification was to be had at night, and the negroes from the neighborhood were invited to attend a corn-cutting by the light of the moon. While two darkies were on their way to Mr. Thomas's field, singing as it is customary for negroes to do in the country, John Marshall, surrounded by eight of his most desperate followers, suddenly appeared in the road and commanded the twoable individuals to come to a halt. One of them attempted to escape, and was fired upon twice, both shots taking effect. He ran toward Mr. Henry's house, and, on reaching the yard, fell a corpse.

The other negro backed into a fence-corner and piteously begged for his life, telling the outlaws that he would accompany them and do any thing they asked of him if they would not kill him. Marshall turned a deaf ear to his pleadings, and drawing a revolver fired six shots at the frightened African, each ball passing through the body. He then sprang from his horse, dragged the dead body into the road, and stamped the head and face into a jelly. The following morning he breakfasted at a gentleman's house in the vicinity, and, before sitting down to the table, he boasted of the perpetration of this cowardly murder and inhuman outrage. The blood was still upon his garments and hands, and he referred to the dark stains with a smile of grim satisfaction. He asserted that he fired the two shots at the negro who attempted to escape, and hoped that he had killed him. The lady, at whose house Marshall was an unwelcome guest, reproached him for his cruelty, and several of his men did the same thing. He laughed over it as if it was a matter of but little moment, and simply an everyday transaction. We are well aware that many of the friends of young Marshall will be surprised to read this statement, and, perhaps, now feel inclined to question the veracity of the same. For the sake of humanity we would wish that the charges were devoid of truth; but they are made by a responsible gentleman, one fully conversant with all the incidents related, and he assures us that they are true. Such open lawlessness and depravity of heart will sooner or later meet the demands of justice, and the retribution will be terrible.

In response to this Mr. Hamilton received the following:

Capital Hotel.

We would call the attention of our readers to the following from the "Danville Tribune." Mr. Akin formerly resided at that place:

THE CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT.—This is one of the finest Hotels in the State. It was built a few years ago by the city, at a cost of over \$100,000. It contains about 130 rooms, is lighted by gas, heated by a furnace, and all other modern improvements are attached to this establishment. It has been sold to Mr. J. B. Akin, of this place. We know Mr. A. and with confidence can say the citizens will have a No. 1 Hotel, and everybody who stops (which will be a goodly number) at the House, will find everything that the country affords, and a clever host. We will doubtless give him a call next winter.

Letter from Gen. Sherman.

On the 20th September the New York Herald, a McClellan organ, published this paragraph:

"But we have heard a statement relative to a private letter from Gen. Sherman containing the following words, or words to this effect: 'I believe that ninety-nine out of every hundred soldiers in this army'—the laurel army of Atlanta—"would vote for Gen. McClellan, whether with or without my consent; but if my influence can suffice to make the hundredth man cast his vote the same way it shall not be wanting'." This report we give as one known to us to be prevalent in army circles, but without vouching for its accuracy."

John C. Hamilton, Esq., immediately transmitted the paragraph to Gen. Sherman with the remarks:

"I feel that an expression of opinion by you, contradictory of the inclosed statement, in a form avoiding everything personal, would be of importance."

In response to this Mr. Hamilton received the following:

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, KINGSTON, GEO., October 11, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: There is not one word of truth in the paragraph you sent me cut from the New York Herald of September 20. I never thought, said or wrote that McClellan would get "ninety-nine out of every hundred" votes in the army. I am as ignorant of the political bias of the men of this army, as you are at a distance of a thousand miles, and I would as soon think of tampering with a soldier's religion as with his preference for men. I have not and shall not influence a vote in the coming struggle. I believe Mr. Lincoln has done the best he could.

With respect, &c.,
W. T. SHERMAN.

JOHN HAMILTON, Esq.

John HAMILTON supports McClellan, and Vallandigham, on the 14th of January, 1863, said:

"I had rather my right arm were plucked from its socket and cast into eternal burnings, than with my convictions, to have thus defiled my soul with the guilt or moral perjury! * * * * * I did not support the war, and to-day I bless God that not the smell of so much as one drop of its blood is upon my garments!"

Vallandigham has always as acted on the side of the rebels, and has thrown as far as he was able, every obstruction in the way of the Union cause. No Union man will controvert that fact.

Gov. Bramlette supports McClellan, and yet Gov. Bramlette said, in his inaugural address:

"Kentucky will not affiliate with those at home, or in other States, whose manifest object, is, under the pretence of opposition to war measures, to cover their real purpose of crippling the energies of our Government, paralyzing its arm of just defense, and fowarding the aims of the rebellion."

Well now the Governor is affiliating with Vallandigham, Pendleton, the Woods, and the Seymours of other States, and with Wickliffe, Powell, Wolfe, and others in this State, in support of the Chicago nominees, and the platform upon which that convention put its nominees, whose real purpose has ever been to cripple the energies of the Government, paralyzing its arm of just defense and forward the aims of the rebellion. He is doing that very thing. But Kentucky is not and will not. The State now, as well as when the Governor spoke for her, refuses any such affiliation. She is going to show her detestation of any such affiliation by voting for Lincoln and Johnson, while the Governor may vote for the disunion platform and the anti-Union nominees.

The New York Daily News appeals in the most piteous manner to Gen. McClellan to publish a few brief words repudiating the explanation he gives the Chicago platform in his letter of acceptance. The News says, political candor, honesty and integrity, and the best interests of the Democratic party, require that Gen. McClellan shall do so!

McClellan ballots substituted, and the envelopes sealed up again. The extent of the fraud is not yet ascertained, but some thousand ballots are said to have been thus opened. Suspicion rests, among others, upon Gov. Seymour's State agents here. Gen. Doubleday's Military Commission is ordered to investigate the matter forthwith. The affair provokes a decided sensation in political circles.

Washington, October 27.—The New York State Agent in this city was arrested to-day, and his office closed.

Albany, October 27.—The following dispatch, addressed to the Executive Department, was received to-day:

Baltimore, October 27.—To Moses J. Ferry: The State Agents at Baltimore, Edward Donahue, Jr., of Albany, Peter Kirby, of Lewis county, and Dr. Jones, of New York City, voting agents, have been arrested by the Provost Marshal, who also closed the New York State Agency.

STEPHEN MAXON, Surgeon.

Gov. Seymour is in Buffalo, and the telegram has been sent him.

New York, October 27.—Moses J. Terry:

New York State Agent at Baltimore, arrested on the charge of forging soldiers' votes, has made a full confession. He acknowledges forging of large numbers, and gives the names of parties who assisted him. Some prominent persons are said to be implicated, but their names are not given.

To what schemes will the McClellanites resort to break the force of this exposure of their frauds?

Working Men, Read and Reflect, and then Vote.

We call the attention of working men, of farmers, inventors, clerks and teachers, in a word to all who make their living by work, to the following views of rebel papers and leaders.

The Richmond Examiner wrote not long ago:

"We have got to hating everything with the prefix free; from free negroes down and up, through the whole catalogue. Free farms, free labor, free society, free will, free thinking, free children and free schools, all belong to the same brood of damnable isms. But the worst of all these abominations, is the modern system of free schools. We abominate this system, because the schools are free."

The Milledge (Alabama) Herald wrote:

"Free society! We sicken of the name. What is it but a conglomeration of greasy mechanics, filthy operatives, small-fisted farmers, and moon-struck theorist? All the Northern states are devoid of society fitted for well-bred gentlemen. The prevailing class one meets with is that of mechanics struggling to be genteel, and small farmers who do their own drudgery; and yet who are hardly fit for association with a gentleman's body servant [slave]. This is your free society!"

The Richmond Enquirer declares that the rebellion of slaveholders was justifiable, because

"The experiment of universal liberty has failed. The evils of free society are insufferable and impracticable in the long run. It is everywhere starving, demoralized, and insurrectionary. Policy and humanity alike forbid the extension of its evils to new peoples and coming generations. Thus, free society must fall and give way to slave society, a social system old as the world and universal as man."

Howell Cobb, of Georgia, one of the leaders in the rebellious movement, advocates the enslavement of all workingmen and women:

"There is, perhaps, no solution of the great problem of reconciling the interests of labor and capital, so as to protect each from the encroachments and oppressions of the other, so simple as slavery. By making the laborers himself capital, the conflict ceases and the interests become identical."

These are the men who the anti-Union party would require us to sue for peace on any terms, and by whose will they are willing that this country should be governed.

Workingmen, are you ready for this? Will you bow down to the behests of those who thus insult and despise you, and who even the negro above you? By voting for the Chicago platform with its nominees, McClellan and Pendleton, you answer, Yes! By voting for Lincoln and Johnson, you answer, No; and assert your freedom and manhood.

They are here without an idea of permanent occupancy, or with a reasonable hope of seriously injuring our communications. They form no part of the organized army of the rebellion, and when captured are not entitled to the treatment prescribed for regular soldiers, but by the laws of war they have forfeited their lives.

Frequent robberies and murders, committed by these outlaws, demand that the laws of war be stringently meted out to them.

Hereafter no guerrillas will be received as prisoners, and any officer who may capture such, and extend to them the courtesies due prisoners of war, will be held accountable for disobedience of orders. By command of

BREVET MAJ. GEN. S. G. BURBRIDGE.
[OFFICIAL:] J. B. DICKSON,
Capt. and A. A. G.

OCT. 31, 1864.—to.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KY., Lexington Ky., Oct. 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

The irregular bands of armed men within our lines, disconnected from the rebel army, who prowl through the country, and subvert by depredating upon the property of citizens, and of the Government, are guerrillas, and will hereafter be treated as such.

They are here without an idea of permanent occupancy, or with a reasonable hope of seriously injuring our communications. They form no part of the organized army of the rebellion, and when captured are not entitled to the treatment prescribed for regular soldiers, but by the laws of war they have forfeited their lives.

Frequent robberies and murders, committed by these outlaws, demand that the laws of war be stringently meted out to them.

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BREVET MAJ. GEN. S. G. BURBRIDGE.
[OFFICIAL:] J. B. DICKSON,
Capt. and A. A. G.

OCT. 31, 1864.—to.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KY., Lexington Ky., Oct. 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9.

The irregular bands of armed men within our lines, disconnected from the rebel army, who prowl through the country, and subvert by depredating upon the property of citizens, and of the Government, are guerrillas, and will hereafter be treated as such.

They are here without an idea of permanent occupancy, or with a reasonable hope of seriously injuring our communications. They form no part of the organized army of the rebellion, and when captured are not entitled to the treatment prescribed for regular soldiers, but by the laws of war they have forfeited their lives.

Frequent robberies and murders, committed by these outlaws, demand that the laws of war be string

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

[April 7, 1864-*tf.*]

WARNER.

DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 13th, 1863-*tf.*

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1864-*tf.*

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office, May 6, 1857-*tf.*

LYSANDER HORN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-*tf.*

JAMES SPEED. WM. P. BARRETT.

SPEED & BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, 1862-*ly**]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, deceased. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-*tf.*

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Sept. 14, 1863-*by.*

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-*ly.*

Kentucky River Coal.

WE HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL, also a large lot of CANEEL, Pittsburgh, Voughgheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. Feb 22, 1864.

S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH.

MERCHANT TAILORS,
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a new stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-*tf.*

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date of this.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, Done at Frankfort this 22nd day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor,
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-*3m-34s.*

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave, calling himself MARY. She is 23 years old, copper color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 130 pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith, of St. Louis county, Missouri.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.

July 28, 1864-*1m-16s.*

H. SAMUEL.

CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to

H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, & Mustaches or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,

No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

Aug. 26, 1863-*tw&tw.*

Samuel's BARBER SHOP

St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

Aug. 26, 1863-*tw&tw.*

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